

#### Introduction

# A Low-Cost High-Specific-Stiffness Mirror Substrate

NNX11CH28P S2.04-8758

Mark Tellam, Director / COO

Introduction

**Current Feasibility Study** 

**Material** 

Replication

**Coating** 

Commercial Characterization

Future Plan(s)

**Summary** 





#### Introduction



Arnold Hill, President / CTO





UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

Florida High Tech Corridor Council (UCF, USF, UFL)



Florida Manufacturing Extension Partnership (FMEP) (NIST\_DOC)



#### Introduction

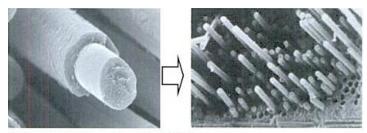


Figure 7.9 Fiber coating and fiber pull-out (EADS).

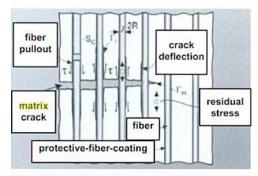
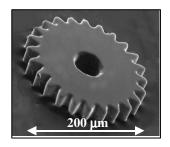


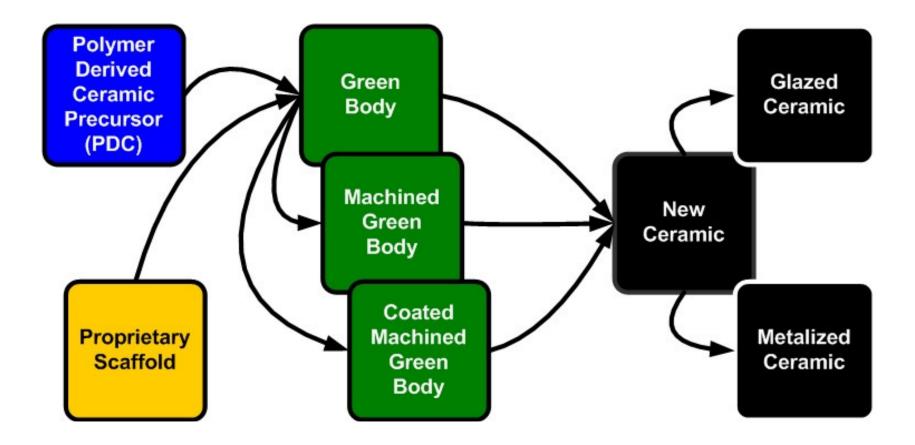
Figure 7.10 Mechanism of "quasi-ductilizing" of a fiber-coated PIP-CMC [37].



Typical Low Dimension PDC Components (refs: ZZZ01, ZZZ02)



#### Introduction

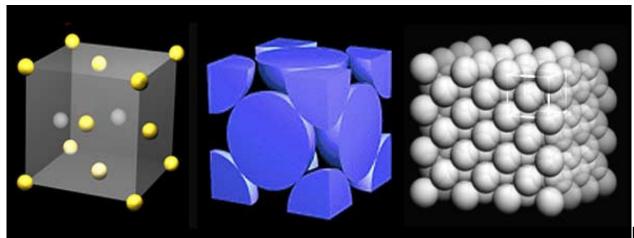


#### UMS Bulk and Hybrid Material Processes



#### **Introduction**

Proprietary Scaffold (critical design dimension)



ref: ZZZ03





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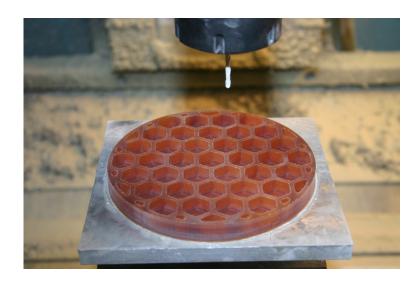
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### **Introduction**









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#### **Introduction**



15cm Mirror Substrate (uncoated)

#### The End of The Beginning



**Material** 

# **Material**

### Properties of polymer derived SiCN and other ceramics

| Properties                   | SiCN   | SiC   | $Si_3N_4$ | Alumina | LTCC <sup>®</sup> |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) | 2.0    | 3.17  | 3.19      | 3.95    | 3.1               |
| Young's                      | 90-150 | 400   | 320       | 400     | 152               |
| modulus (GPa)                |        |       |           |         |                   |
| CTE $(x10^{-6}/K)$           | 1.8    | 3.8   | 2.5       | 8.4     | 5.8               |
| Thermal                      | 1.5    | 40-90 | 20-40     | 30-40   | 3.0               |
| conductivity                 |        |       |           |         |                   |
| (W/Km)                       |        |       |           |         |                   |
| Strength (MPa)               | ~1000  | 420   | 700       | 400     | 320               |
| Hardness (GPa)               | 20     | 30    | 28        | 16      |                   |
| Thermal Shock                | ~3000  | 350   | 880       | 120     | 360               |
| *                            |        |       |           |         |                   |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>®</sup>LTCC, low temperature co-fired ceramics, data based on Dupont 951.\*Thermal shock formula = strength/ (E-modulus CTE), Ceramics data vary because of various sintering methods. refZZZ04

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**Material** 

**SiCN** 

(critical design dimension 10-350 microns)

Clariant, KiON Defense Technologies

**SiOC** 

(critical design dimension 4000 microns)

**EEMS** 

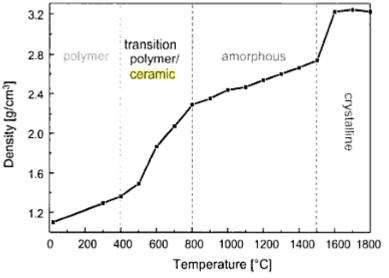
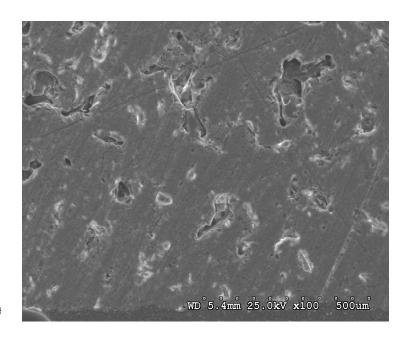


Figure 7.7 Density values of SiCN material after pyrolysis at different temperatures



UMS SiCN Greenbody

Reference: ZZZ05



#### Material

# Material Characteristics of Targeted PDC Precursors

|       |      |                  | Yield %      |           |                             |
|-------|------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
|       |      |                  | Cross Linked | Pyrolyzed |                             |
| KDT   | SiCN | HT <b>T</b> 1800 | 98.4         | 72.9      | Polysilazane                |
| KDT   | SICN | PURS20           | 99.1         | 75.1      | Polysilazane                |
| CLRNT | SICN | PSZ20            | 99.9         | 75.6      | Polysilazane                |
| EEMS  | SICN | CZ765_HT         | 99.8         | 75.7      | Polysilazane                |
| EEMS  | SIC  | CS160_HT         | 99           | 76.5      | Allylhydridopolycarbosilane |
| EEMS  | SIOC | C50310           | 99.8         | 76.8      | Polycarbosiloxane           |
| EEMS  | SIOC | CSO351_HT        | 97.6         | 83.6      | Polycarbosiloxane           |
| EEMS  | SIOC | CSO111_HT        | 99.2         | 86.1      | Polycarbosiloxane           |

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Material

#### Material Properties to be Measured

ASTM C20 Standard Test Methods for Apparent Porosity

ASTM E228-06 Standard Test Method for Linear Thermal Expansion of Solid Materials ASTM C 1161 Rev C Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Advanced Ceramics at Ambient Temperature

ASTM C 1421 Rev B Standard Test Methods for Determination of Fracture Toughness of Advanced Ceramics at Ambient Temperature



#### **Replicates**

### Scaffold

As Formed Volume (20.237; 0.771 mean /stdev cuin)

As Saturated Volume (18.894; 0.583 mean /stdev cuin) (delta - 6-7 %)

Green Body (Cross Linked / Polymerized) Volume (delta - 2-3 %)

Pyrolyzed Volume(delta - 20-30 %)

- Spherocity
- Joint Integrity
- Local Meso Shape



**Replicates** 

#### **Uncompressed Scaffold**

Scaffold is created with a critical dimension that equates to low dimensions in powders and fibers created of PDC. For example; suppose a fiber is formed through a temporal / thermal process yielding a 10 micron diameter strand.

- 1. UMS designs a corresponding bulk solid by stacking particles in a hexagonal close pack (HCP) array, where the particles are sized to yield 10 micron ceramic spheres.
- 2. The interstitial space around these HCP arranged particles is filled completely with a sacrificial polymer.
- 3. The contacting HCP arranged particles are removed, leaving the sacrificial polymer scaffold.
- 4. The volume that the removed particles occupied, is filled completely with PDC precursor.
- 5. The PDC precursor is completely cross-linked.
- 6. The material that forms the interstitial network of sacrificial polymer web is removed, leaving the slightly porous cross-linked PDC precursor, which has an isotropic 'HCP like' structure.



Replicates

#### **Uni-axially Compressed Scaffold**

In this first stage of the SBIR UMS is compressing scaffold in one axis to determine the effects of cellular distortion on the physical properties of the PMC and the resulting ceramic. Scaffold starts with the proper 'critical' cell size.

- Two proof of concept fixtures have been built to create uniaxially deformed scaffold
- Volume initial, Volume final, Density initial and Density final are noted.
- A 'flat' replicated surface has been produced in the direction of compression.

### Bi-axially Compressed Scaffold

In this first stage of the SBIR UMS is compressing scaffold in two axes to determine the effects of cellular distortion on the physical properties of the PMC and the resulting ceramic. Scaffold starts with the proper 'critical' cell size.

- Two proof of concept fixtures have been built to bi-axially deform scaffold
- Volume initial, Volume final, Density initial and Density final are noted.
- 'Flat' replicated surfaces have been produced in both directions of compression.



**Replicates** 

#### Tri-axially Compressed Scaffold

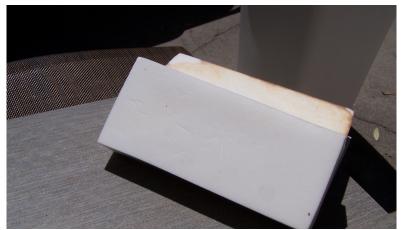
In this first stage of the SBIR UMS is compressing scaffold in three axes to determine the effects of cellular distortion on the physical properties of the PMC and the resulting ceramic. Scaffold starts with the proper 'critical' cell size.

- Two proof of concept fixtures have been built to tri-axially deform scaffold
- Volume\_initial, Volume\_final, Density\_initial and Density\_final are noted.
- 'Flat' replicated surfaces have been produced in all directions of compression.



# Replicates









**Replicates** 

#### **Compression and Replication**

Replicated parts are targeted to have the same initial and final volumes, and to compress scaffold against a 'forming surface' which achieves the desired 'near net' geometry for the reflective surface.

Replicate experiments in this feasibility study aim to

- (1) examine boundary conditions at a near net optical face, and
- (2) examine boundary conditions of adjoining surfaces of scaffold parts to be combined into a scaffold sub-assembly.
- The proof of concept fixtures listed above are being used to create scaffold for bricks, and wafers, with at least one 'formed' face'
- Volume\_initial, Volume\_final, Density\_initial and Density\_final are noted.
- The 'formed' face becomes the target for a 'fully dense coating' on the bulk PMC green body substrate



### Replicates



Replicated Wafers

Coating

#### Fully Dense Coating Bulk Ceramic

Attention to critical dimensions

#### **Spin Coating**

Spin Fully Dense Coating onto Flat Top Green Body (polymerized face is in tension)

#### **Scaffold Forming**

Form Green Body onto Fully Dense Film (polymerized face is in compression)

#### **Concurrently Formed Coating**

Apply Fully Dense Coating into Recess in Replicate Face concurrent with saturation of Green Body (polymerized face has no differential strain)

Coating typically fractures internally, not at interface with green body.



# Coating



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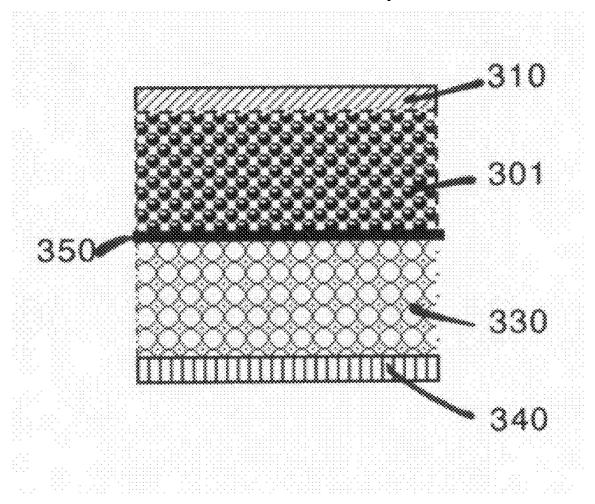
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# Coating



Critical Coating ( & Interface) Dimensions



# Coating



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**Scalability** 

# **Scalability**

Control Hexes, Replicated Wafers

(Months 1-4)

in 5 inch diameter Tubular Retort

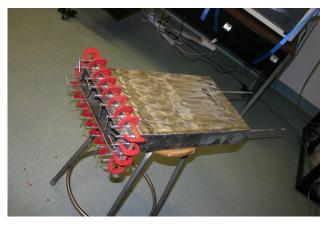
(Months 5 & 6)

New 10 inch Cubic Retort

7 hexes, 6 orbiting a finished unit, with a combined flat / flat width exceeding 0,25 m



### **Scalability**





Prior SBIR (Bulk Substrate)



**Current SBIR (Coated Parts)** 

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# Scalability





**Current SBIR (Scaled Coated Parts)** 



### **MEADE Instruments**

Optical Figuring of Flats

**UHTC Coating** 

Cost Driver to PYREX® on Terrestrial Product up to 0,5 m



A Polished and Metalized BULK Substrate Specimen



#### To Be Completed

# **Work In Process**

Characterize Furnace and Retort 2

Create Final Replicate Tooling

Run Scaled up Replicates and Control Parts

Run ASTM Material Testing Samples

Figure and Metallize Flats at MEADE (1 plus 6)





#### **Summary**

# Summary

Minimal Tooling

Low Volume, High Mix,

Low Total Cost To Part

Monolithic Structure

Isotropic Structural Properties

Homogeneous Material

Component Region Appropriate Density

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